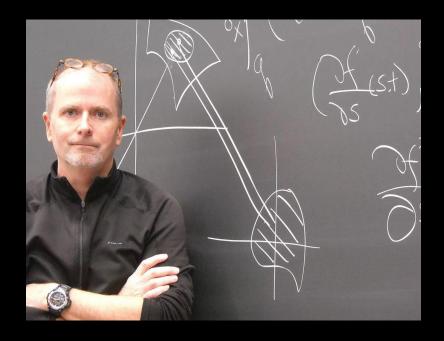
Machine Learning + Libraries "Look Book"

Machine Learning + Libraries Summit Participant Project Lookbook September 2019

extracting space/

the theory and application of convolutional neural nets & deep learning in geospatial archives

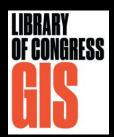


john hessler

specialist in computational geography & geographic information science geography and map division library of congress ihes@loc.gov

director, topology lab for the study of deep learning lecturer in quantum theory, algorithms & computing johns hopkins university ihessle1@jhu.edu

https://jhessler.net

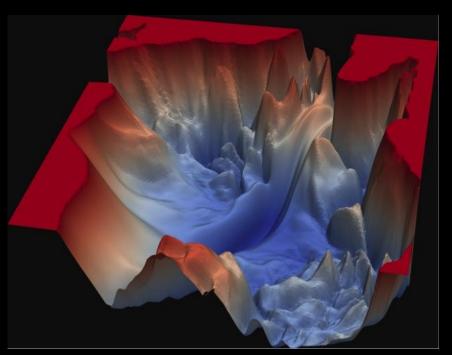


deep learning/feature extraction

- extracting spatial features from historic maps for use in GIS & geo-ai applications
 - -convolutional neural networks
- stochastic gradient descent
 -backpropagation

OPEN QUESTIONS

- characterization & visualization of error landscapes
- how does all this actually work





theories of deep learning/

mutual Information

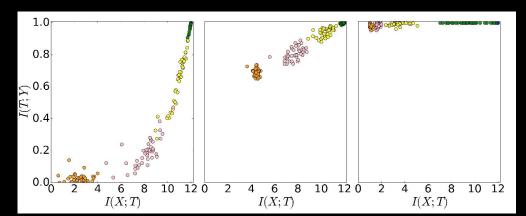
$$I(X;Y) \ge I(T_1;Y) \ge I(T_2;Y) \ge ... \ge I(T_k;Y) \ge I(\hat{Y};Y)$$

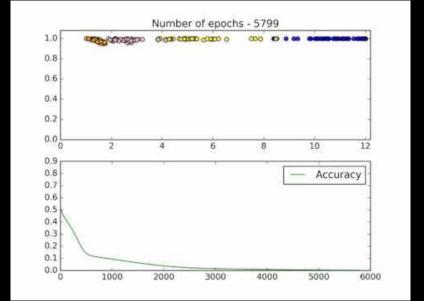
 $H(X) \ge I(X;T_1) \ge I(X;T_2) \ge ... \ge I(X;T_k) \ge I(X;\hat{Y})$

- hidden layers modeled as markov chains
- phase transitions
- network forgetting



Information Bottleneck
Renormalization Group
Spin-Glass
Random Matrix
Group Invariant Scattering





Iksoh@cse.unl.edu & liz.lorang@unl.edu

Image Analysis for Archival Discovery, or Aida, is a cross-disciplinary research team, with researchers from computer science, literary studies, and library and information science. Our work explores the question,

What might we learn about digital collections of cultural heritage materials, and how might we augment use and access of these collections, if we focus attention on the digital images created as librarians, archivists, museum professionals and others digitize cultural heritage materials?

- We are particularly interested in images of textual materials, including records and manuscripts and heterogeneous collections and materials.
- We believe that attention to digital images will yield greater understanding across a range of domains, with much to learn about the materials themselves, about processes, and about the values we bring to digitization and those that get enacted through digitization.
- We explore digital images as a mode of asking questions about the materials across their many forms, from physical originals, to microform duplications, to digital copies, represented as images and metadata.
- We investigate and develop effective and efficient computational methods to facilitate accessibility and discoverability, addressing issues in automation, metadata generation, information extraction, and classification.

LoC + AidaJuly–November 2019

Digital Libraries, Intelligent Data Analytics, and Augmented Description: A Demonstration Project

Goals & objectives of this collaboration are to

- Develop and investigate the viability and feasibility of textual and image-based data analytics approaches to support and facilitate discovery;
- Understand technical tools and requirements for the Library of Congress to improve access and discovery of its digital collections; and
- Enable the Library of Congress to plan for improved applications and technical capacity as well as future innovations.



Text Extraction from Figure/Graph | Preliminary Results

Detected Texts



- Performance on detecting texts in newspaper figure/graph is good
- Texts location is recorded

6 text lines

- { "x0": 62, "y0": 608, "x1": 135, "y1": 588, "x2": 143
- . { "x0": 188, "y0": 33, "x1": 312, "y1": 31, "x2": 313,
- . { "x0": 331, "y0": 31, "x1": 423, "y1": 30, "x2": 423,
- . { "x0": 116, "y0": 34, "x1": 166, "y1": 33, "x2": 166,
- { "x0": 405, "y0": 755, "x1": 470, "y1": 757, "x2": 47

Aids

. { "x0": 475, "y0": 756, "x1": 531, "y1": 757, "x2": 53

Document Type Classification | Datasets









Figure 10. Example document images from each 3 different classes in

Objective Quality Assessment | Examples



Contrast



effect





Project 1. Document Segmentation

Objectives | Find and localize Figure/Illustration/Cartoon presented in an image Applications | metadata generation, discover-/search-ability, visualization, etc.

Project 2.1. Figure/Graph Extraction

Objectives | Find and localize Figure/Graph in a document image Applications | Graph retrieval, document segmentation based on content type

Project 2.2. Text Extraction from Figure/Graph

Objectives | Extract texts from figure/graph Applications | Metadata generation, OCR for figure/graph caption

Project 3. Document Type Classification

Objectives | (1) Classify a given image into one of Handwritten/Typed/Mixed type; (2) Classify a given image into one of Scanned/Microfilmed Applications | metadata generation, discover-/search-ability, cataloging, etc.

Project 4. Quality Assessment

Objectives | Analyze image quality of the civil war collection By the People Applications | Providing quality scores for machine reading on four criteria: (1) skewness, (2) contrast, (3) range-effect, and (4) bleed-through

Project 5. Digitization Type Differentiation: Microfilm or Scanned

Objectives | Recognize if an image digitized from Scanned or Microfilm Applications | Metadata generation, pre-processing policy selection

Document Segmentation | Dataset

European Historical Newspapers (ENP)

- Total of 57,339 image snippets in 500 pages ☐ All pages have multiple snippets
- Issues
 - Data imbalance
 - ☐Text: 43.780 ☐ Figure: 1,452
 - ☐Line-separator: 11,896
 - ☐Table: 221



Figure 4. Example of image (left) and ground-truth (right) fre (NP dataset. In the ground-truth, each color represents the following components: (1) black: background, (2) red: text, (3) green: figure, (4) blue: line-separator, and (5) yellow: table.

Figure/Graph Extraction | Preliminary Results

- ☐ Transfer parameters from pre-trained ResNeXt101 64x4d
- ☐ Trained on ENP dataset







Digitization Type Differentiation | Datasets



☐ Rough estimate: Based on 10,508 images that was processed, ratio of images from microfilm to scanned materials is about 1:16





The International Tracing Service and Machine Learning

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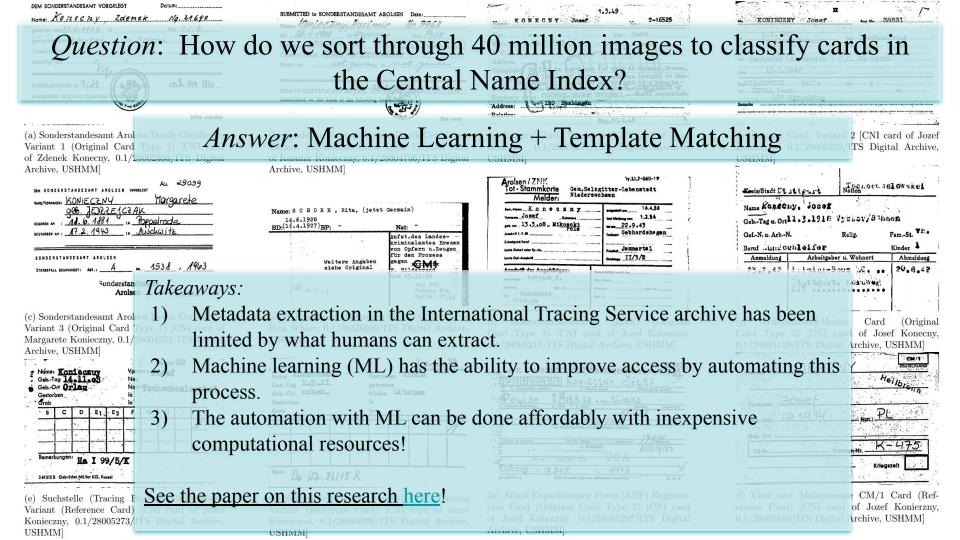
Source: ITS Bad Arolsen Twitter Account (@ itsarolsen) https://twitter.com/itsarolsen/status/912301802749603840

The International Tracing Service Archive

- Over <u>190 million images</u> in the digital archive
- Established "to help reunite families separated during [World War II] and to trace missing family members"
- Invaluable resource for Holocaust survivors and their families, as well as Holocaust researchers
- USHMM received digital copy in 2007

The Central Name Index

- Archival material indexed by name
- 40 million cards referencing 17.5 million individuals
- Constitutes the central finding aid for the collection
- Contains certain document types of historical interest



Living with Machines

Rethinking the impact of technology on the lives of ordinary people during the Industrial Revolution

http://www.livingwithmachines.ac.uk

Dr Mia Ridge, Digital Curator, British Library @mia_out @BL_DigiSchol @LivingWMachines

Our Partners

The Alan Turing Institute















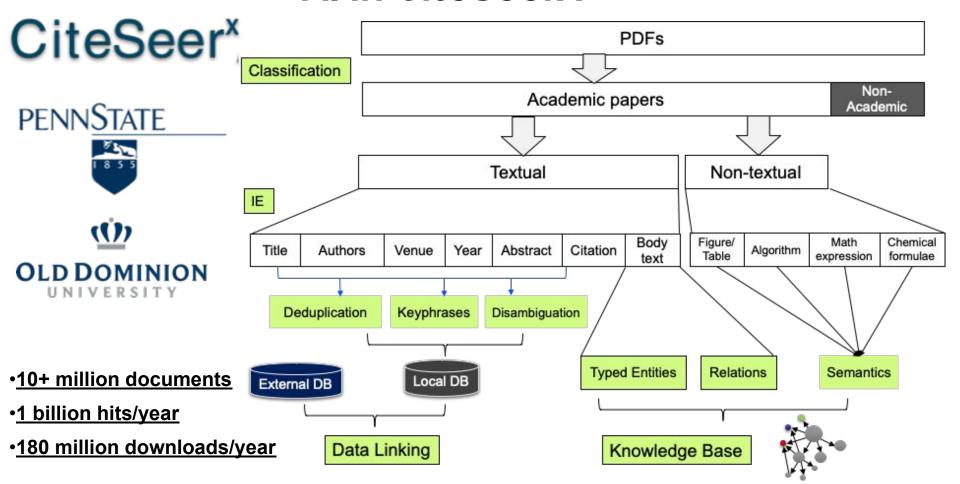
Living with Machines aims to:

- Generate new historical perspectives on the effects of the mechanisation of labour on the lives of ordinary people during the long nineteenth century.
- Support the wider academic and cultural heritage sector in using digital methods to answer historical questions.
- Create new tools and code that can be reused and built upon in future projects.
- Develop new computational techniques for working with historical research questions.
- Enrich the British Library's data holdings for the benefit of all
- Advance public awareness of how digital research in the humanities can enhance understanding of history.

Challenges in operationalising data science and machine learning in a national library

- Data storage and processing at terabyte scale quickly becomes expensive
- Organisational change required: new workflows for digitised images; metadata ingest into strategic and discovery systems; impact on related departments
- Challenging the project team: encouraging work with complex sources at scale; investing in public-facing outputs alongside academic ones; integrating participation through crowdsourcing and work in local libraries with academic research processes; understanding different partner timelines and processes
- Aligning GLAM and academic data science goals, outcomes, timelines and reward structures – and negotiating the differences

Al in CiteSeerX



Al Models Used for Digital Libraries

Problems	Models	Status
Metadata extraction	Support vector machine (SVM)	Applied in production pipeline
Citation extraction	Conditional random field (CRF)	Applied in production pipeline
Author name disambiguation	Random forest (RF) + DBSCAN	Applied in production pipeline
Automatic keyphrase extraction	Citation enhanced + RF	Developed
Document type classification	Heuristic + RF	Developed
Subject category classification	Word embedding + Bi-GRU	Developed
Entity matching with other DBs	Simhash + SVM	Developed
Domain entity extraction	CRF + SVM	Developed
Book spine text identification	CNN + RNN + OCR	Developed

Current Project on Mining ETDs





Contact:

Dr. Jian Wu Assistant Professor of Computer Science Old Dominion University jwu@cs.odu.edu ETDs: electronic theses and dissertations

Research Area 1: Document analysis and extraction

- digital born + scanned
- Focusing on semengation

Research Area 2: Topical classification and summarization

- Multi-label classification with deep neural networks
- Extractive and abstractive summarization

Research Area 3: User services

Develop a digital library prototype for ETDs



Acknowledgement: this project was made possible in part by the Institute of Museum and Library Services



The Smithsonian Institution's DIGITIZATION PROGRAM OFFICE (DPO)

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Director

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The Diversity and Scale of Smithsonian Collections Lends Itself to Machine Learning Methodologies









- Since its inception in 2014, the DPO's Mass Digitization Program has digitized over 4 million museum objects from across the Smithsonian.
- In the Fall of 2016, we began thinking about how our large datasets could lend themselves to new research methodologies such as ML.
- We partnered with Nvidia & the National Museum of Natural History's Botany Department to explore ML's possibilities for identifying species and mercury contamination using the National Herbarium collections.



Collections Datasets - Ground Truth for ML Algorithms

- This early effort led the Smithsonian's Chief Information Officer to establish a formal Data Science Lab at the Institution.
- The Smithsonian's ML efforts now fall under the aegis of this Lab, led by Dr. Rebecca Dikow.
- DPO supports the Lab's efforts, most recently by developing a Smithsonian-wide workshop (supported by Google) that identified ML use cases for the Institution's history, art, and culture collections. We continue to digitize collections at scale, creating datasets that enable ML projects across the Smithsonian.







shaping an applied research agenda

contributors

Ruth Ahnert, Queen Mary University of London Taylor Arnold, University of Richmond Helen Bailey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Ted Baldwin, University of Cincinnati Daina Bouquin, Harvard University and the Smithsonian Institution Karen Cariani, WGBH Michelle Cawley, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill Rumman Chowdury, Accenture Jason Clark, Montana State University Nicole Coleman, Stanford University Rebecca Dikow, Smithsonian Institution Quinn Dombrowski, Stanford University Virginia Dressler, Kent State University Jon Dunn, Indiana University Ixchel Faniel, OCLC Maggie Farrell, University of Nevada Las Vegas Lisa Federer, National Institutes of Health Barbara Fister, Gustavus College Kathleen Fitzpatrick, Michigan State University Themba Flowers, Yale University Alex Gil, Columbia University Jean Godby, OCLC Tiffany Grant, University of Cincinnati Jane Greenberg, Drexel University Harriett Green, Washington University St Louis Umi Hsu, City of Los Angeles Richard Johansen, University of Cincinnati Bohyun Kim, University of Rhode Island Lauren Klein, Georgia Tech Emily Lapworth, University of Nevada Las Vegas Shari Laster, Arizona State University Matt Lincoln, Carnegie Mellon University Meris Longmeier, The Ohio State University Dominique Luster, Carnegie Museum of Art Karen MacDonald, Kent State University Nandita Mani, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill Sara Mannheimer, Montana State University Richard Marciano, University of Maryland Alexandra Dolan Mescal, Harvard University David Minor, University of California, San Diego Marilyn Myers, University of Houston Peace Ossom Williamson, University of Texas Arlington Carole Palmer, University of Washington Merrilee Profitt, OCLC Chris Prom, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Matthew Reisdma, Grand Valley State University Mia Ridge, British Library Danielle Robinson, Code for Science and Society Barbara Rockenbach, Columbia University Amanda Rust, Northeastern University Yasmeen Shorish, James Madison University David Smith, Northeastern University Ed Summers, University of Maryland Santi Thompson, University of Houston Jer Thorp, Library of Congress Lauren Tilton, University of Richmond Ted Underwood, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Chela Scott Weber, OCLC Keith Webster, Carnegie Mellon University Scott Weingart, Carnegie Mellon University Jon Wheeler, University of New Mexico Stanley Wilder, Louisiana State University Jamie Wittenberg, Indiana University Scott Young, Montana State University Kenning Arlitsch, Montana State University Jon Cawthorne, Wayne State University Karen Estlund, Penn State University Josh Hadro, IIIF Consortium Bohyun Kim, University of Rhode Island Trevor Owens, Library of Congress Benjamin Schmidt, New York University Sarah Shreeves, University of Arizona MacKenzie Smith, University of California Davis Claire Stewart, University of Nebraska Lincoln Melissa Terras, University of Edinburgh Diane Vizine-Goetz, OCLC John Wilkin, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign Kate Zwaard, Library of Congress

thomas padilla, oclc research, @thomasgpadilla, padillat@oclc.org

oclc research effort focused on ...

- **surfacing** data science, machine learning, and artificial intelligence challenges ... driven by library community needs and values
- **determining** which challenges require collective action ... entails engagement with the norms, guidelines, and resources required in order to make progress
- **integrating and sharing** what is learned ... via an applied research agenda

applied research agenda release ... Dec 3, 2019

- 1. responsible operations
- 2. description & discovery
- 3. shared methods and data
- 4. collections as data
- 5. workforce development
- 6. data science services
- 7. interprofessional and interdisciplinary collaboration

Machine Learning Opportunities on the Zooniverse Platform

Dr. Samantha Blickhan Humanities Research Lead samantha@zooniverse.org

https://www.zooniverse.org

ZOØNIVERSE

Zooniverse Overview

1.7M registered volunteers

100+ projects launched since 2007

Open source: github.com/zooniverse

https://www.zooniverse.org/about/publications

Machine Learning Efforts

Humans + machines achieve better results than

humans or machines alone:

Beck et al. (2018) astrophysics

https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/sty503

Crowston et al. (2017) astrophysics

http://hdl.handle.net/10125/41159

Willi et al. (2018) ecology

https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.13099

Wright et al. (2017) astrophysics

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.05223.pdf

Next step: humanities + ML

Zooniverse Project Builder

- https://www.zooniverse.org/lab
- Launched in 2015
- Suite of tried & tested tools + experimental options
- Supported by powerful API
- Prototype + iterate
- Private use or public launch





Mobile app (iOS + Android)

Since announcing via email newsletter in July, >30% of classifications have come from the Zooniverse Mobile App

Y/N "Swipe" workflow Drawing tasks Multiple choice questions

Case Study: Machine Learning Integration

Caesar: auxiliary service that monitors classifications in real time, supporting aggregation, subject retirement and promotion

Can set rules & actions based on those rules, such as responsive retirement, linking subjects retired from one workflow to the next logical workflow, & integrating machine models

Example: simple validation enabling faster subject retirement for camera trap animal identification projects (from Willi et al. 2018)



Swipe left = No Animals





Swipe right = Animals

Snapshot Serengeti https://www.snapshotserengeti.org

Team runs machine model over subjects before volunteers classify. Number of required classifications per image can vary based on confidence of machine prediction: if 50% confidence or higher, only 2 matching classifications needed from humans. Without ML prediction, 5 human classifications needed.

American Archive of Public Broadcasting (AAPB)

[A collaboration between WGBH and Library of Congress]

and Machine Learning



WGBH to work with

Brandeis University's Lab for Linguistics and Computation to use artificial intelligence to enhance accessibility and discoverability

of content

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Karen Cariani@wgbh.org

James Pustejovsky
Brandeis University
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The Project

Dilemma

What's in the AAPB collection? How to find it? Collection is growing every year 100,000 audio visual items – radio and TV Limited metadata Limited resources to catalog Limited resources in general – hey it's public media Cataloguing dilemma
Audio cataloging
Speech to text results
Crowd source work
Crowd source challenges

Need

There is a larger need for more accurate output and ease of use of computational tools for audiovisual archives to create descriptive metadata and annotations.

How do we (archivists/librarians) engage computer scientists and computational experts to use their knowledge of algorithms and machine learning to extract useful metadata from audio visual content?

Specifically can we use machines to create data from audio visual items? And is it useful data?

Observation



Elasticity of the human brain to recognize variety is not yet there for machines.....need to feed a very specific set of things into the machine to pull out a specific set of data. There is actually quite a lot of human effort that goes into machine learning



Prior Project findings

Pop-Up Kaldi Output for Spoken English Approximately 81% word accuracy rate

not including punctuation errors

Examples:

95% accurate for 1960s radio program from Boston (no accents, one speaker) 55% accurate for 1970s television program from Mississippi (strong Southern U.S. accent)

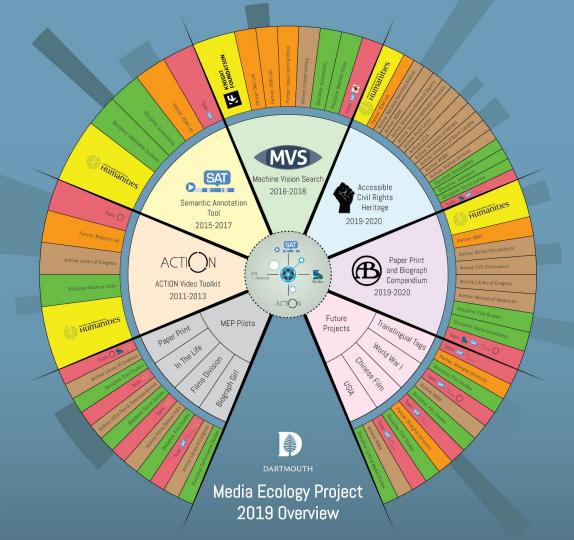
Kaldi forked code output: 56% accuracy

The following are types of errors found in the transcripts:

- Misspelling of person names
- Mistranscription of words and entire phrases such as "assigning" vs. "the signing" and "rate" vs. "rape" or "all of the envoys" vs "that need to be in place" and "coordinating committee" vs. "and coordinated to make an impact" or "state in" vs "student"
- Lack of transcription of words and phrases
- Mistranscription of place names

Types of Errors Corrected by Crowd Sourced Users

- Station call letters
- Mis-transcription of words spoken in southern accents, e.g., "weary and" vs "we're in"
- Local town names, e.g., "plaque and" vs. "Plaquemine"
- Person names, e.g., "Laurence" vs. "Lawrence"
- Numbers spelled out vs. numeric
- Adding words completely missing from original transcript
- Incorrect "corrections" by crowdsource participants, e.g. "achieved" vs. "achievedd" in the "corrected" transcript



Faculty and Scholarly Partners

John Bell, MEP Associate Director
Taylor Arnold, University of Richmond
scca Bender, Rhode Island Historical Society
Kathy Christensen, AMIA
Mark Cooper, University of South Carolina
Matthew Delmont, Dartmouth
Desirée Garcia, Dartmouth
Hadi Gharabaghi, NYU
Laura Horak, Carleton University
Frank Kessler, Utrecht University
Marijn Koolen, Huygens ING
Andreas Kratky, USC
Virginia Kuhn, USC
Regina Longo, Brown
ana Melgar-Estrada, University of Amsterdar
Quinn Miller, University of Oregon

Britt Murphy, UCLA
Jenny Oyallon-Koloski, UI Urbana-Champaig
Allison Perlman, UC Irvine
sh Shepperd, The Catholic University of Ame
Paul Spehr, Independent Scholar
Francis Steen, UCLA
Jacqueline Stewart, University of Chicago
Dan Streible, NYU
Janine Sun, Dartmouth
Lauren Tilton, University of Richmond
Lorenzo Torresani, Dartmouth
Laura Treat, AMIA
Stephen Tropiano, Ithaca College
Elisa Uffreduzzi, Independent Scholar
Bret Vukoder, Carnegie Mellon University
Tami Williams, UW-Milwaukee

Archive Partners

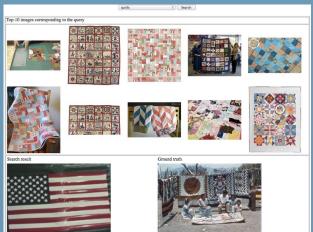
Bay Area Television Archive
British Film Institute
EYE Filmmuseum
Films Division India
The Library of Congress
The Internet Archive
Minnesota Historical Society
Mississippi Department of Archives and Hist
The Museum of Modern Art
National Archives and Records Administrati
Pryor Center, University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University
UCLA Film & Television Archive
University of Georgia
University of Georgia
University of South Carolina
WGBH/AAPB

Technology Partners

iance for Networking Visual Culture
Bregman Media Labs
CLARIAH
Columbia CTL
DALI Lab
Dartmouth College Library
Dartmouth Research ITC
Distant Viewing Lab
Kinolab
Red Hen Lab
Shanghai University
Taiwan Film Institute
Visual Learning Group
trual Environments and Multimodal
Interactions Lab

http://mediaecology.dartmouth.edu

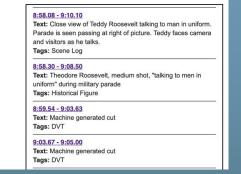


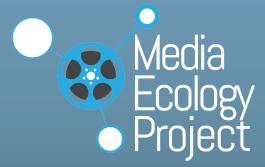






Annotating as John Bell (john.p.bell@dartmouth.edu)





http://mediaecology.dartmouth.edu





The Paper Print
Biograph Compendium



The Media Ecology Project is an incubator for research projects at the intersection of human and machine video annotation.

http://mediaecology.dartmouth.edu

The Little Prince

A poetic tale in which a pilot stranded in the desert meets a young prince fallen to Earth from a tiny asteroid. A tender story of loneliness, friendship, love, and loss.



Color indicates a particularly high prevalence of emotion



Subjective Data



```
childbirth
             anger
                      0
childbirth
             anticipation
                               0
childbirth
             disgust 0
childbirth
             fear
                      0
childbirth
             joy 0
childbirth
             negative
                          0
childbirth
             positive
                          0
childbirth
             sadness 0
childbirth
             surprise
                          0
childbirth
             trust
                      0
```

Hannah Davis

Research Artist/Generative Composer

hannahishere.com Twitter: @AHandVanish



Jon Dunn Indiana University Libraries <u>jwd@indiana.edu</u> @jwdunn Shawn Averkamp AVP shawn@weareavp.com @saverkamp







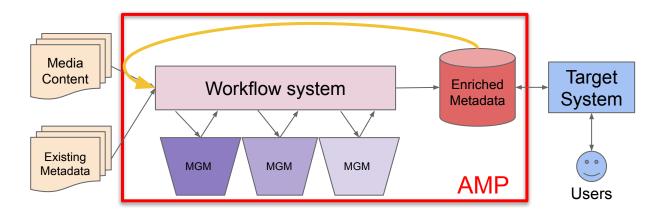
AMP: Audiovisual Metadata Platform

Challenge: Abundance of digitized and born-digital AV media

- Including from mass digitization projects such as Indiana University's MDPI
- Lack of metadata for Discovery, Identification, Navigation, Rights, Accessibility
- Institutions lack resources for large cataloging/transcription/inventory/rights clearance projects

Proposed solution: Leverage automation / machine learning together with human expertise to produce more efficient workflows

- Workflow pipeline for MGMs, metadata generation mechanisms
- Integration of automated MGMs: speech-to-text, video OCR, NLP, segmentation, object detection, music IR, ...
- Integration of human MGMs





Current Phase: AMP Pilot Development

- Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, \$1.25M, October 2018 December 2020
- Build and pilot AMP system using three test collections of ~100 hours each:
 - o 2 from Indiana University: University Archives events, School of Music performances
 - o 1 from New York Public Library: AIDS Activism Videotape Collection
- Develop workflow engine, user interface
- Evaluate and integrate both commercial and open source MGM tools
- Test proposed approach, including use of metadata in target systems (e.g. <u>Avalon Media System</u>)
- Create foundation for future development and deployment

More information at https://go.iu.edu/amppd

Twitter: <u>@AVMetadata</u>



Machine Learning at the Smithsonian

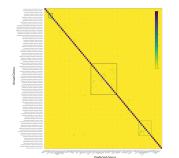


Rebecca Dikow, Ph.D, Smithsonian Institution OCIO Data Science Lab

Mike Trizna, Smithsonian Institution OCIO Data Science Lab

Corey DiPietro, National Museum of American History

Machine learning opportunities across the Smithsonian



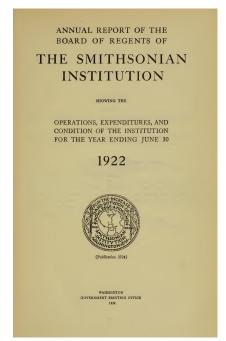












```
"Topic":[
"Flowers",
"Equipment",
"Needlework",
"Textile Working",
"Trees",
"Women",
"Sewing",
"Architecture",
"Nature",
"Ecology",
"Porch",
"Gardens",
"Plants",
"Portraits"
```

Vision Processing at NMAH

- Test to determine suitability of existing AI to detect and identify cultural heritage collections within NMAH
- 1358 objects evaluated from 8 different NMAH divisions
- 3 different Al models: Google Vision API, RESNET50, VGG

Analysis based on following criteria:

- Quantity of objects from collection with a valid Al identification
- Quantity of objects evaluated in total from collection
- Total number of objects with media in collection (future potential)

Results:

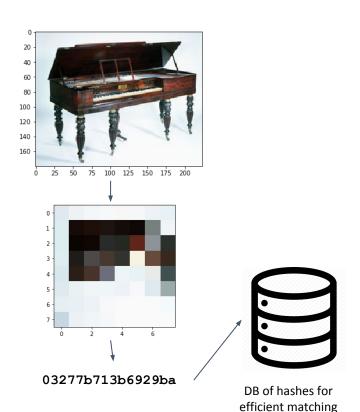
- Google, unsurprisingly, had best success with identification, but we can't custom train
- RESNET, VGG had far lower success %, but can be custom trained
- NMAH collections best suited for AI models:
 - Armed Forces History, Military
 - Ceramics and Glass
 - Domestic Life

Al	Division	Collection
Google	Medicine and Science	Medicine
Google	Political and Military History	Armed Forces History, Military
Google	Cultural and Community Life	Entertainment
Google	Cultural and Community Life	Ceramics and Glass
Google	Cultural and Community Life	Domestic Life
RESNET	Political and Military History	Armed Forces History, Military
RESNET	Work and Industry	Manufacturing
RESNET	Cultural and Community Life	Musical Instruments
RESNET	Cultural and Community Life	Domestic Life
RESNET	Cultural and Community Life	Ceramics and Glass
VGG	Cultural and Community Life	Musical Instruments
VGG	Political and Military History	Armed Forces History, Military
VGG	Work and Industry	Manufacturing
VGG	Cultural and Community Life	Ceramics and Glass
VGG	Cultural and Community Life	Domestic Life

Duplicate Image Detector Tool at NMAH

- NMAH has between 1-2 TB of images stored on legacy hardware and network drives
- Need to determine:
 - Do images already exist on SI DAMS? Are they duplicative?
 - If they are duplicative, which image is of higher quality?
- Use Difference Hash algorithm to convert each image to small hash representation
 - Hash representations can then be used to calculate distance between images
- Initial test performed with 29 GB of images/15,000 files
 - Generating hashes only took approx. 1 minute
 - Biggest time investment was transferring all the images onto the HPC cluster: approx. 8 hours
 - Hashes only need to be performed once, only need to hash new images

End goal is a functioning utility application that will allow units beyond NMAH to identify and remove duplicate images







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BookNLP

Natural language processing pipeline for book-length documents, including:

POS tagging, dependency parsing, named entity recognition, character name clustering, coreference resolution and quotation attribution

https://github.com/dbamman/book-nlp

LitBank

An annotated dataset of entities and events in 100 works of English-language fiction to support tasks in natural language processing and the computational humanities.

https://github.com/dbamman/litbank





ABOUT THE JDI

The Japanese Diaspora Initiative (JDI) aims to make the Hoover Institution Library & Archives a center for archive-based research and analysis on historical issues regarding Japan in core areas of interest to the institution: war, revolution, and peace. Funded by an anonymous \$9 million gift—one of the largest in Library & Archives' history—the initiative has begun by focusing on Japan's modern diaspora, with particular attention to both Japanese Americans and other overseas Japanese communities, especially during the rise and fall of the Empire of Japan. The initiative includes collection development, curatorial work, and scholarship and has begun by providing digitization, search, and free access to rare Japanese newspapers (*Hoji Shinbun*) published in the Americas and Asia from the late nineteenth century through World War II.



GLOBAL PARTNERS



CONTENT PROVIDERS



25+
INSTITUTIONAL
PARTNERS

- Chicago Shimpo
- C. V. Starr East Asian Library, Columbia University
- C. V. Starr East Asian Library, University of California, Berkeley
- Daifukuji Soto Mission
- · Hawaii Council of Jodo Missions
- Hawaii Hochi
- Hawaii Plantation Museum
- · Hawai'i State Archives
- Hongpa Hongwanji Mission of Hawaii
- International Research Center for Japanese Studies
- Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California
- Kona Historical Society
- · Rafu Shimpo
- Stanford University
- University of California Los Angeles
- University of California Riverside
- University of Hawai'i
- The University of Tokyo, Faculty of Law, Meiji Shinbun Zasshi Bunko
- University of Washington
- Wakayama Civic Library

TECH PARTNERS

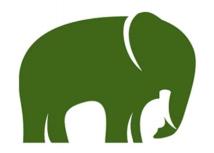
Digital Divide Data (Cambodia)

East View Information Services (Minnesota)

Veridian Digital (New Zealand)

Waseda University (Japan)

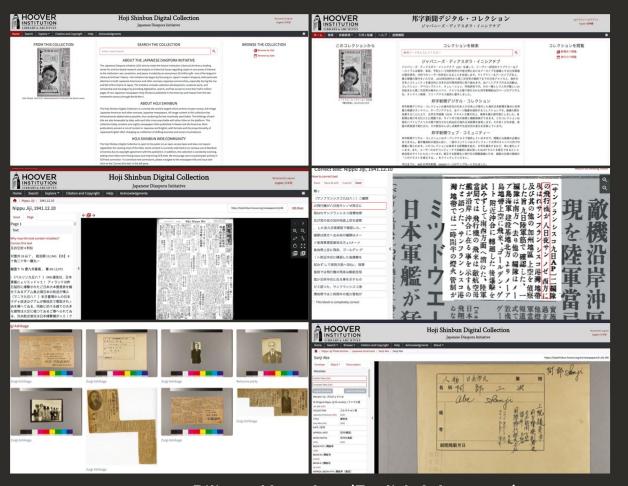
National Diet Library (Japan)













HOJI SHINBUN DIGITAL COLLECTION



89+ TITLES SELECTED



606,830+ PAGES DIGITIZED



33,000+
INTERNATIONAL
USERS

PROCESS



DIGITIZE

Image Capture (FADGI)

- 400 dpi TIFF
- MD5 checksums
- PDF/A

Metadata (METS/ALTO)

XML

PROCESS

Indexing

OCR (DocWorks & ABBYY)

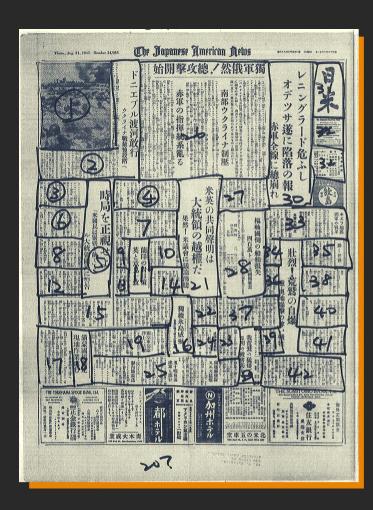
- Document Layout Analysis
- Zone Ordering
- Article Segmentation
- Text recognition

DELIVER

Platform Development Search Optimization (SOLR) APIs

- IIIF Presentation
- XML Search

Image Recognition (Google Vision)



OCR ANATOMY OF A NEWSPAPER

DOCUMENT LAYOUT ANALYSIS

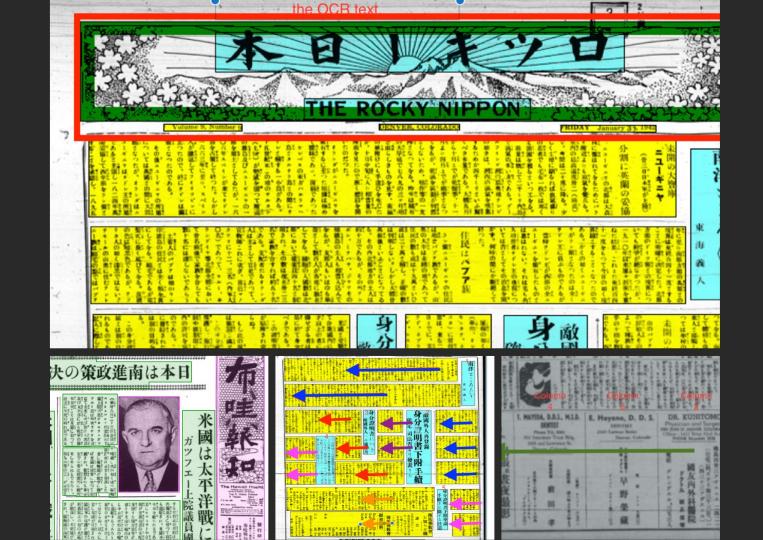
- Right to Left
- Top to Bottom
- Vertical Text Orientation
- Zone Ordering

PAGE LEVEL SEGMENTATION

ARTICLE SEGMENTATION

Markup Tags

- <Masthead>
- <Headline>
- <Article>
- <Advertisement>
- <ll><ll><ll><ll>





OCR

MULTILINGUAL SCRIPTS

TEXT COMPOSITION

- Multidirectional Text
 - Vertical
 - Horizontal
 - Sideways
- Typesetting styles and sizes

MIXED SCRIPTS

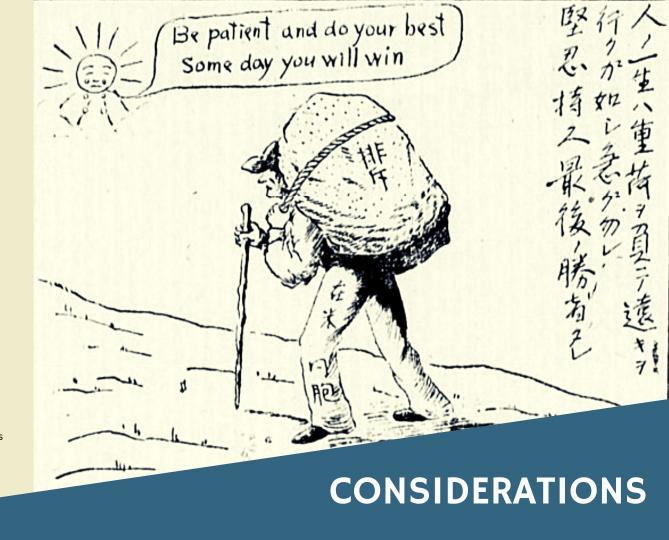
- English
- Japanese Scripts



- Kanji (舊字體 vs. 新字体)
- Hiragana
- Katakana
- Furigana ('Ruby') Reading Aids

This illustration, printed in the January 1, 1921 issue of the *Shin Sekai* (New World), a San Francisco based newspaper, exemplifies the experience of the Issei or first generation of the Japanese Americans.

As the weeping sun encourages the laborer (*zaibei doho*, Japanese American compatriot ... identified on his pant leg) who carries the burden labeled "exclusion." The Japanese inscription on the right read, "An individual's life is heading for a distant place with a heavy load on his shoulders. Be patient and persistent, and you will win in the end."



PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS & FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS







CONTENT

- Preserving Marginalized Records
- OCR
- Crowdsourcing
- Broaden Access

PROJECT SCALE

- Mass Digitization of Newspapers + Photo Morgue
- Cost
- Labor
- Commitment & Sustainability

PARTNERSHIPS

- Cultivate Institutional Partnerships
- Leverage Vendor Support
- Engage Community





KAORU 'KAY' UEDA kueda@stanford.edu curator for Japanese diaspora <u>initiatives</u>

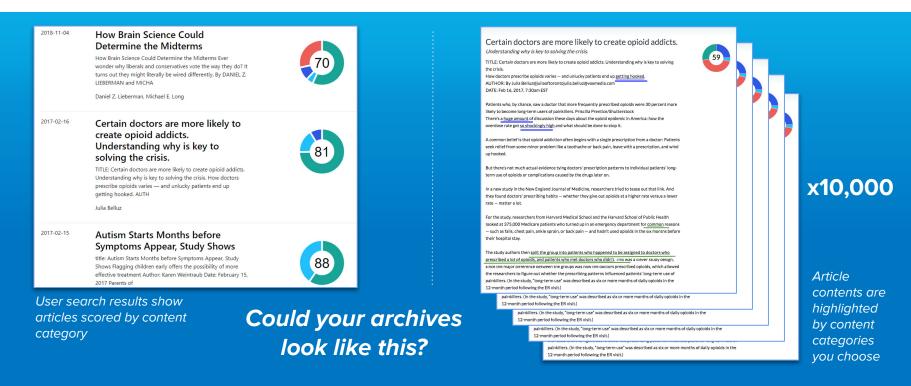


LISA NGUYEN lisa.nguyen@stanford.edu

CURATOR FOR DIGITAL SCHOLARSHIP & ASIAN INITIATIVES



Public Editor intricately & accurately labels news articles at scale...



... and the labels train Al via supervised machine learning

Labeling/Indexing

Machine Learning



Digitized:

- **Transcripts**
- **Meeting Minutes**
- **Letters/Correspondence**
- **News Reporting**
- Magazines
- Literature
- **Court Records**



- Named Entities
- **Event IDs**
- **Network Ties**
- Faction Tracking
- Utterances
- Convo Analysis •
 - **Opinion Analysis**
 - Topic Tagging & Clustering

SCALE UP

Your Volunteers MTurk Crowd

SciStarter **Volunteer Science** ?Zooniverse?



- **Supervised ML**
- **Active Learning**
- **Human in the Loop Data-Validation**
- Train AI to Label Archives **Like Human Experts**







A Project of:

Powered by:



Empowering individuals with collaborative tools to find common ground and build a better society

A central hub of research and education at UC Berkeley designed to facilitate and nurture data-intensive science





High-scale, expert-grade data labeling for natural language

- End-to-end project management GUI
 - No command line, extra PMs, or data scientists required
- Data validation features for
- Research-grade data backed by SAGE Publishing, global leader in social science methods

nick@goodlylabs.org - publiceditor.io

nick@thusly.co – tag.works

The future of work

"To make use of the strengths and limitations of ML, organizations will need to redesign workflows and rethink the division of tasks between workers and machines ... The resulting changes in work design will alter the nature of many jobs, in some cases profoundly. But the implications for specific skill groups are as yet uncertain and will in part depend on managerial and organizational choices, not on technologies alone."

"The Work of the Future: Shaping Technology and Institutions"

Fall 2019 Report from the MIT Work of the Future Task Force



AI + ethics

"Technology design is the new policy-maker." - Dr. Latanya Sweeney

"What came up time and time again [in Al training datasets] is the overrepresentation of lighter-skinned individuals, the overrepresentation of men, and the underrepresentation of women, and especially women of color ... Machines are learning from what? Data. So in this case, data is destiny."

- Joy Buolamwini

"Race, Technology, and Algorithmic Bias," Vision and Justice summit, Radoliffe Institute



Where can libraries lead?

- 1. What is Al good at, right now? Where does it struggle?
- 2. What is the role of data in Al/ML, and how can we procure, structure, document, and <u>interpret data ethically</u> for Al/ML use cases?
- 3. What does the Al-enabled organization look like, in terms of skill sets, workforce, business processes, and services?
- 4. How do libraries, as data stewards, <u>work to debias datasets</u> and <u>promote an understanding of ethical application of AI among practitioners</u>?
- 5. How do we make good decisions about Al/ML tooling in our own tech environments, and how will we determine, strategically, what (and how) we build / select / use?

Thank you!

Heather Yager, Associate Director for Technology, MIT Libraries

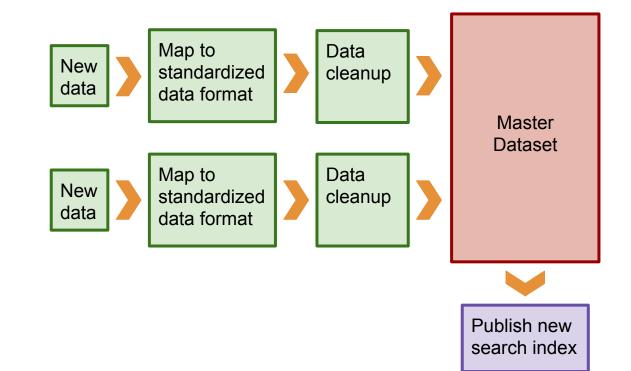


Machine Learning at DPLA

1. The background

DPLA's new ingestion system

- Streamlined batch-processing workflow
- Cloud & cluster computing
- Standardized data model
- 35 million records (and growing!)





Audrey Altman audrey@dp.la

2. The challenge

Integrate ML into our production workflow

- Handle all of our data
- Handle regular data updates
- Ability to improve ML model over time
- Push-button simplicity
- Fast turn-around
- Use open-source tools
- Produce useful, usable output

3. The project

Recommendation system



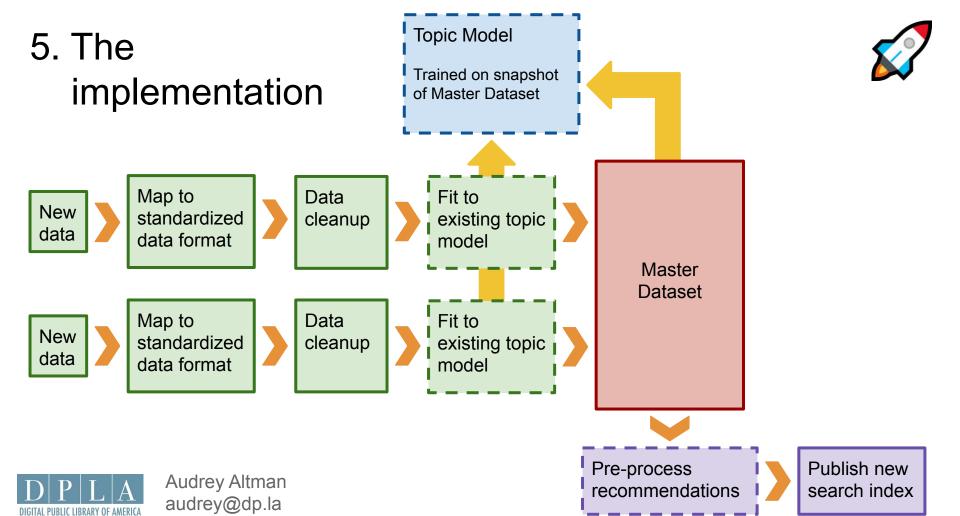
4. The aspiration

If we can do this...

- what else can we do?
- how can we help other libraries do it too?



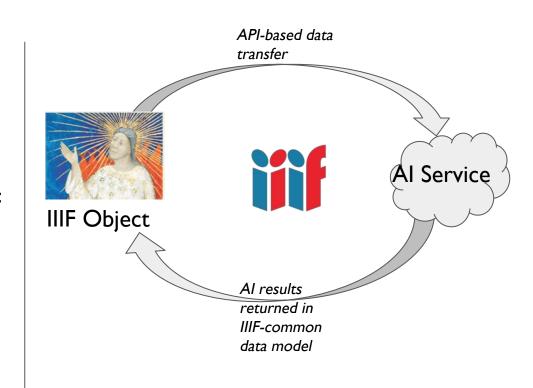
Audrey Altman audrey@dp.la



IIIF and AI/ML: Chocolate and Peanut Butter



- Easy access to corpora via IIIF
- 2. Access to any online Al service
- 3. Express results back as IIIF annotation lists
- 4. Assemble very large & cross-institutional corpora with IIIF



Large-scale CV pipelines & visual similarity engines



Examples:

- Bibliothèque nationale de France (<u>presentation</u>; <u>example</u>)
- National Library of Norway (<u>presentation</u>; <u>example</u>)
- National Library of Poland (<u>presentation</u>)
- ROIS-DS Center for Open Data in the Humanities, Japan (<u>presentation</u>; <u>example</u>)

Example: AI OCR detection on Cursive Kuzushiji characters



Embedded within a IIIF viewer (IIIF Curation Viewer)

Kuzushiji, a cursive writing style, appears in 3M+ books, and was for over a thousand years but the standardization of Japanese textbooks in 1900 means "most Japanese natives today cannot read books written or printed just 120 years ago." (CODH source)

Today, the CODH IIIF platform applies in-viewer AI OCR (Example)

Stanford|LIBRARIES



A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND THE COMMITTEE ON GRADUATE STUDIES OF STANFORD UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY









Enhanced Cataloging for Theses & Dissertations

Question: Can we use AI to automatically add keywords & subjects to catalog records?

Model & Engine: Yewno

Key Points: Integration with traditional cataloging workflow & ILS

Computer Vision for **Archaeological Photos**

Question: Can we usefully classify & mine under-organized photos from a 20 year dig?

Model & Engine: Claif.ai, Google CV, AutoML

Key Points: Comparison of commercial vs. custom models, integration with dig records

http://catalhovuk.com/research/imageai



Tom Cramer AUL & Director, Digital Library Stanford Libraries tcramer@stanford.edu

ai4lam





To identify and establish channels for concrete exchange among LAMs for practical developments and application of AI; this includes practical outcomes to build a common ground for AI in libraries, with emphasis on:

- 1. identifying & establishing how-to's and best practices
- 2. sharing use-cases demonstrating the power and potential of AI in LAMs
- 3. facilitating capacity development in institutions for AI investigation,
- 4. experimentation and production services
- 5. coordinating collaborative efforts across institutions and nations
- 6. organizing contacts with relevant R&D & commercial organizations
- 7. training community members through bootcamps, webinars, et al.
- 8. understanding and advancing the application of AI to IIIF
- 9. to build & exchange data sets & models of interest among libraries
- Fantastic Futures (Al Conference + Workshops), Dec 4-6, 2019
- Google Group: ai4lam@googlegroups.com (207)
- Slack: https://bit.ly/ai4lam-slack (116)



Tom Cramer AUL & Director, Digital Library Stanford Libraries tcramer@stanford.edu

Machine classification of volumes in the HathiTrust Digital Library



 The HathiTrust Research Center develops tools and services to facilitate computational text and data mining of the HathiTrust corpus, including:

Web-based tools | Datasets | Secure computing environments | Collaborative projects with scholars

 Researchers have engaged in projects that use machine classification to derive insight about the HathiTrust Digital Library, English-language literature, U.S. publishing, and more.

Library-scale classification examples

"Stable Random Projection: Lightweight, General-Purpose Dimensionality Reduction for Digitized Libraries" - Benjamin Schmidt

- Used stable random projection (dimensionality reduction) of HathiTrust to classify volumes, create cluster visualizations of subject and genre, and demonstrate corpus alignment.
- Read more

"Page-Level Genre Metadata for English-Language Volumes in HathiTrust, 1700-1922" - Ted Underwood

- Employed classification algorithms to identify the broad genre (fiction, poetry, drama, nonfiction prose, paratext) at the page level for the HathiTrust's public domain collection.
- Read more

Corpus-scale classification examples

"The Transformation of Gender in English-Language Fiction" - Ted Underwood, David Bamman, and Sabrina Lee

- Detected the adjectives most commonly associated with female characters in their corpus, and then used a classifier to determine how stable the language was over time.
- Read more

"How Capitalism Changed American Literature" - Dan Sinykin

- Compared novels published by large publishing companies with those published by non-profits to see if a machine could learn to distinguish between the two.
- Read more







Civil War Photo Sleuth:

Combining Crowdsourcing and Face Recognition to Identify Historical Portraits

Kurt Luther, Vikram Mohanty, Paul Quigley, Ron Coddington



Freeman Mason, 17th VT Infantry and Michael Mason (inset), 6th VT Infantry Library of Congress



"...card-portraits...as everybody knows, have become the social currency, the sentimental 'green-backs' of civilization..." —Oliver Wendell Holmes, July 1863

Estimated 4M Union portraits survive today (Coddington)

Only 10-20% identified (Vaughan/Zeller)

Historians, genealogists, archivists, collectors, dealers seek to identify unknown portraits

- Correct the historical record
- Create economic value
- Recognize contributions of marginalized groups
- Make personal connections

Digital Archive of Reference Photos

PUBLIC COLLECTIONS



PRIVATE COLLECTIONS



How It Works

Visual Tags, Search Filters, and Face Recognition



Outreach and Community-Building

SOCIAL MEDIA



IN-PERSON EVENTS

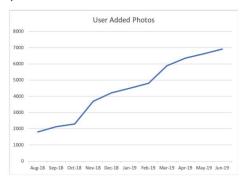


Growth Since August 2018 Launch

10,000+ REGISTERED USERS



7,000+ USER-CONTRIBUTED PHOTOS



28,000+ PHOTOS IN ARCHIVE

Initial Results and Next Steps

Identifications and Success Stories

PUBLIC COLLECTIONS









PRIVATE COLLECTIONS





William H. Baldwin



Future Work

BENCHMARKING

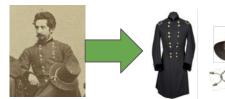


LAST-MILE PROBLEM



Top Results from Face Recognition

MIXED-INITIATIVE VISUAL TAGGING



Ross Goodwin

1 the Road →

1theRoad.com

rossgoodwin.com



@ross.good.win

ross.goodwin@gmail.com







Ichneumonis picturam hanc desumpsimus ex uera eius effigie cum Crocodilo nobis conspecta, Bellonius. Ex eodem postea cognoui dorsum in hac pictura nimis eleuari, & planius esse debere: rostrum paulò magis acuminatum, crura minus crassa. Colorem, talem ferè esse, qualis hic nigro alboq, distinctus conspicitur.

Networked Texts Improved Inference by Exploiting Relational Structure

David Smith

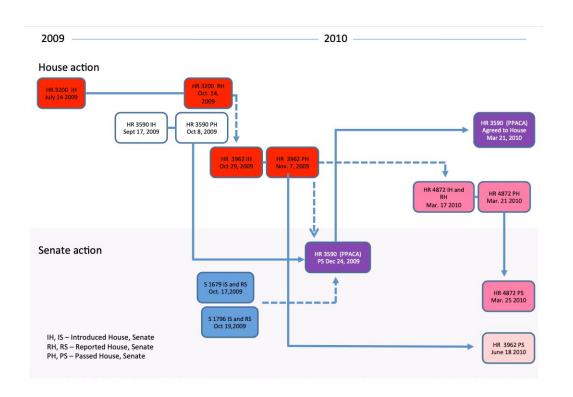
NULab for Texts, Maps, and Networks Khoury College of Computer Sciences Northeastern University, Boston, MA





Networked Texts

- Documents are not independent
 - We observe, e.g., many versions of a bill on its way to passage, as here with the Affordable Care Act
- We work on:
 - inferring links among documents;
 - exploiting links for better transcription, classification, information extraction, etc.



Variant Editions, Noisy OCR, Reader **Annotations**

l'ordre de la société, ces tyrans le troublent eux-mêmes. Que le rang se règle par le mérite, & l'union des cœurs par leur choix; voilà le véritable ordre social : ceux qui le règlent par la ou par naissance ou par les richesses, sont les de Visage Universelle

Il est donc de la justice universelle



Tordre de la fociété , ces tyrans le trou-Si^ct^ ^^ei^f ^"x-mèmes. Que le rang fe règle r^ ^ par le mérite , & l'union des cœurs J par leur choix ; voilà le véritable ordre focial : ceux qui le règlent par la ' iTM/ /7a.r naiflTânce ou par les richeffes , font \0 tuutu ^^^^ perturbateurs de cet or3re j ce J Y^ ^onr ceux-là qu'il faut décrier ou punir. /, II eft donc de la iuftice univerfeile

BPL Adams

to grown-up mellection romantic element is decidedly deficient. And then, even if there had been some romantic element, the young men had no opportunities of free intercourse. Accordingly matches were managed to a large extent by old women, who were allowed to go from house to house, and who explained to the young woman the qualities of the young man and to the young man the qualities of the young

ita exactam haufit disciplinam, alg. proitiam, Ut Prosperi, natura curitaboris cantum et mujitu robust, & a not IN orge Fabrit is of interior profession ediendis arms Vant, nobile, alubii temperamento moderari i vilite the Dukes excellencie, ano to se certaine gentile 700 men, whiche in times passe he had beine acquainted clog. bellion withall. Foz which cause, voto Cosmo it was thought subseffication best to bid him into his Dechard, not so much to vie his untropy liberalitie, as to have occasion to talke with him at leas the company fure, and of him to understande and to learne divers the ful ex things, according as of fuch a ma may be hoped for, fee hoper Col.

Ichneumon Approach

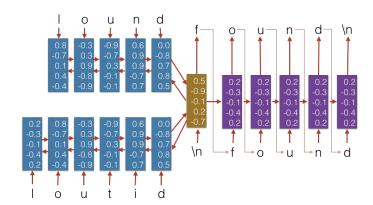
- Collate texts and images
- Infer consensus transcriptions w/multi-input attention
- Train OCR correction models to improve single outputs
- Train object localization models for annotation detection from single images
- Data: Cleaned OCR, database of annotation locations

14 LA NOUVELLE

mais wells of ham our be de correlies demessee, a sick me elle guige of houreus on mallocatean & printed and n'a de regle cas l'auton a chacte mal : le père qui n'a destale que l'existen, abaifir plus well among the manque de saires . L'apparisonne . mouviuger de la fingalle de des mandet , un bon person v dies function from States. Son droit , for descip mana of de dire : me alle, c'en en han de l'enne, en, c'est me fripper a c'est me femance de fens, on , coff me the Weill lebenguenames done it this complice to luncmous de contre de ausses appartient à la filip. En existe app on prouting sin sinfi l'ordre de la facidet, acquestame la requblest sureachests. One in rang to right par to merice a fir furnish des noune par lone almin ; waith he while able of dre factal wai le challens test la naifficere on may les richelles, font les vizit fatturbotents de 625 medre ; ce fone cont-là qu'il faux égaries ou ponir. Il eft donc de la juffice univerfelle

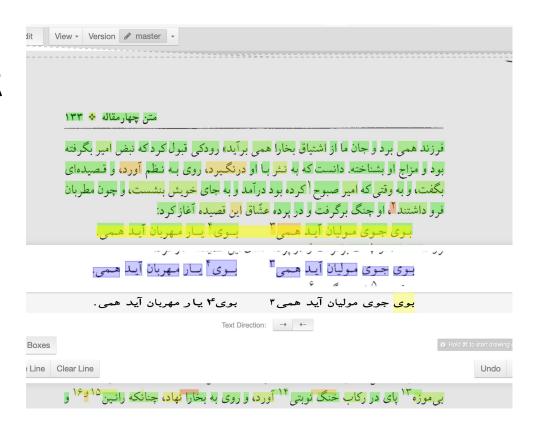
LA NOUVESLE! mais colle d'hument & de caractère deessence of c'est par elle qu'en est houteux ou malhouseux. Comines qui a's de règle que l'emont, chaise sual ; la north a design and l'apinion, chaido alles med excess. Online Alle shousone de calier d'arpérience a pour juthe de la female de des menues aux bon pier y dais dayler the down Son for devois entine of de dire : का ब्राह्मिक व वरि तम् हिल्का विकासकार कर अध with an intrant a contra frommy de-Toro, od a dele me don Vivila les corresmances done il dois committee de futtemost de sestes les enmes appareiere à La Mile. En existe qu'en wouldonie ains Lordre de la focieté , ses tyrans le trondistriction of the second to second rest le métire . 20 l'animo des caraco one loss chains will be admirable oc-See Tocald a count gol 19 soulent bar la ou man maillance an par les vialentes a l'one les wonin to market come de ast ordic 1 ac Som opmelt qu'il faur décutes ou punie. de donc de la fastice universelle

Oughler Nations out Indicate an quetty of the are Thickes and fame are Chimaras too.

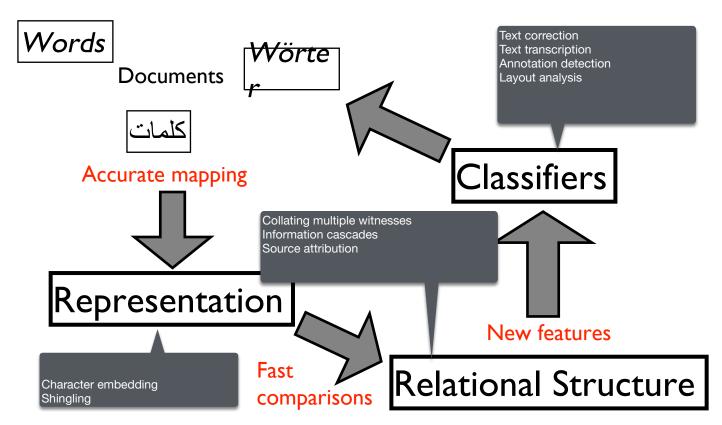


Arabic-script OCR

- Interactive training and post-correction of OCR models
- Computer-vision-based layout analysis models, trained on semantic markup in documents
- Training by exploiting existing scholarly and community-built editions
- Domain adaptation and model combination



Synoptic View of ML Applications



Related Projects at Northeastern's NULab

- Viral Texts: viral culture in the US
 - https://viraltexts.org



- Oceanic Exchanges: global information propagation
 - https://oceanicexchanges.org
- Ichneumon: collating books and detecting annotations
 - http://www.ccs.neu.edu/home/dasmith/ichneumon-proposal.pdf
- KITAB: knowledge, information technology, and the Arabic book
 - http://kitab-project.org/
- Arabic-script OCR Catalyst Project
 - https://medium.com/@openiti/openiti-aocp-9802865a6586



: A computational helper to describe digital images



Harish Maringanti

Associate Dean of IT & Digital Library

Dhanushka Samarakoon

Assistant Head of Software Development

Vivek Srikumar

Assistant Professor, Computer Science

Bohan Zhu

Software Developer

Goals

Enhance discovery experience for users

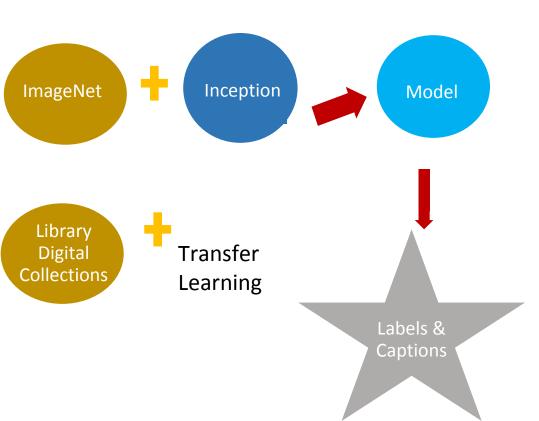
Expedite metadata creation

Address backlog issues in processing collections

Work on this project funded in part by



Preliminary Work



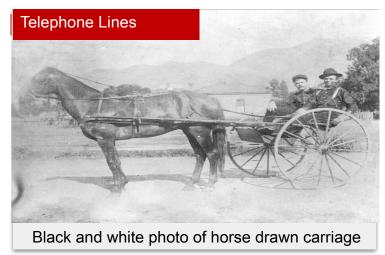
Issues

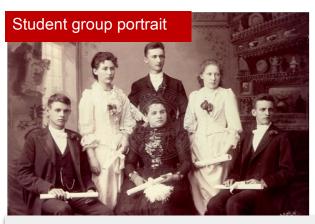
Domain Adaptation: A model that is trained to optimize predictive accuracy on one domain (e.g., general web images captured in cell phone cameras) may not be well-suited for another domain (e.g., archival scans of black and white photographs).



- a man and a woman sitting at a table. (p=0.000579)
- a man and a woman sitting in front of a laptop computer. (p=0.000110)
- a man and a woman sitting at a table with a laptop. (p=0.000096)

Issues





Vestment; Hoopskirt; Crinoline; Suit; Clothing

Next Steps

Prototype of a tool that assists humans in metadata generation

